UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/619
9 July 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1998 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In resolution 1172 (1998), adopted on 6 June 1998, the Security Council condemned the nuclear tests conducted by India on 11 and 13 May 1998 and by Pakistan on 28 and 30 May 1998 and set out a number of steps to be taken by the two countries. The Council requested me to report urgently on the implementation of those steps by the two countries, while welcoming my own efforts to encourage them to enter into a dialogue.

Ever since India's 11 May tests, I have been in frequent contact with representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan at the highest levels, as well as through other channels, including their Permanent Representatives to the United Nations, by letter, telephone and personally. In these contacts, I have expressed my acute concern at the alarming consequences of these tests and have urged both Governments to enter into a dialogue in order to reduce the increased tensions in the region. I have also appealed to both Governments to adhere, without conditions and without delay, to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and to consider freezing their nuclear weapons and missile development programmes. Furthermore, I have advised India and Pakistan of my readiness to support any efforts conducive to successful negotiations on nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament.

In the context of my ongoing efforts to encourage India and Pakistan to enter into dialogue, which were welcomed by the Council in paragraph 6 of resolution 1172 (1998), the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Alvaro de Soto, travelled to the South Asian region on 24 June carrying letters to Heads of Governments, in order to raise with them, on my behalf, the above-expressed concerns, as well as the possibility that I might visit the region, at the appropriate time. He visited Bangladesh, where he met Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, who had recently called on the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in New Delhi and Islamabad, and with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Abdus Samad Azad. He subsequently conferred with Prime Minister Mohammed Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan as well as the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Gohar Ayub Khan. Finally, in Sri Lanka, host of the forthcoming summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, he was received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lakshman Kadirgamar. Regrettably, the Government of India did not find it possible to receive Mr. de Soto during his mission, which was concluded at the end of last week.

Mr. de Soto's contacts with regional leaders, while not as complete as would have been desirable, nevertheless confirmed my concern that the new situation which had emerged following the developments of May, compounding as it does the long-standing causes of friction between India and Pakistan, may have serious implications for peace and security in the region and beyond and therefore needs to be addressed in earnest. It is my intention, therefore, to continue my efforts with a view to encouraging the commencement of substantive talks between the two Governments at the earliest possible date. In this connection, I have been encouraged by indications from both sides of their readiness to enter into a dialogue addressing peace and security matters and causes of tension, including Kashmir.

In paragraph 15 of resolution 1172 (1998), the Security Council requested me to report urgently on the steps taken by India and Pakistan to implement that resolution. Immediately after the adoption of the resolution, in a press statement issued by the official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs of India on 6 June 1998 and in a statement to the Security Council by the Permanent Representative of Pakistan on the same date, both Governments expressed reservations about different aspects of the resolution. However, in subsequent communications and statements, both Governments have offered suggestions relevant to various provisions of resolution 1172 (1998). Specifically, the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, addressed a letter to me on 30 June 1998 drawing my attention to a "number of proposals" made by India. On 2 July, the Permanent Representative of Pakistan wrote to me setting out in an annex to his letter "Pakistan's position and proposals" (S/1998/605). Similar proposals were conveyed by the Acting Foreign Secretary of Pakistan to Mr. de Soto in Islamabad on 28 June. In addition, the following documents and statements are also relevant to the subject matter:

Letter from the representative of the Chair of the Nuclear Suppliers Group dated 29 June

Letter from the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization dated 26 June

Letter from the Chairman of the Zangger Committee dated 26 June

Letter from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency dated 25 June

Pakistan's press statement of 11 June

Statement by India's Ministry of External Affairs of 5 June

Reply of the Prime Minister of India in discussion in Parliament on 29 May

Suo Moto statement by the Indian Prime Minister and paper presented to the Indian Parliament on 27 May

Letter from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General dated 2 July

For the purpose of the report requested by the Council, the proposals and positions expressed by the two Governments and other relevant information emerging from the above-mentioned sources can be summarized as follows:

In paragraph 3 of resolution 1172 (1998) the Security Council demanded that India and Pakistan refrain from further nuclear tests. Since the adoption of the resolution, both Governments have announced unilateral moratoriums. India has also stated its willingness to convert this moratorium into a de jure obligation. Pakistan, for its part, has indicated readiness to engage constructively with India and other members of the international community with the aim of formalizing the moratorium and reaching an agreement with India on a bilateral nuclear test ban or on a wider regional ban involving other countries in the region.

With reference to paragraph 4 of the resolution, frequent firing across the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir has continued, as has the irregular warfare in the area administered by India between militants and Indian security forces. During his visit to Islamabad, Mr. de Soto was advised that in recent months there had been a significant increase in the level of hostilities, reflected in a growing number of civilian casualties. In this connection, it can also be noted that in a letter which he addressed to me on 26 June 1998, the Permanent Representative of Pakistan referred to "the deteriorating security situation in South Asia, and particularly in Jammu and Kashmir".

In relation to paragraph 5 of the resolution, which calls on India and Pakistan to resume the dialogue between them on all outstanding issues, Prime Minister Vajpayee advised me, in his letter of 30 June 1998, of his Government's intention to pursue bilateral dialogue with Pakistan while rejecting any outside involvement as counter-productive. As for Pakistan, its Permanent Representative indicated to me in his letter, dated 2 July 1998, that his Government would be ready to "engage with India and the international community to promote a process, which in the first instance should accord priority to the avoidance of conflict, the promotion of nuclear and conventional restraint and stabilization between Pakistan and India, as well as the peaceful and just resolution of the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir".

Earlier, on 12 June 1998, the Government of India had extended an invitation to Pakistan to resume talks at the level of Foreign Secretaries in Delhi on 22 June 1998. On the same day, while rejecting India's offer on the grounds that the proposed agenda was not acceptable, Pakistan made a counter-offer for talks to resume in Islamabad on 20 June 1998. This proposal was not acceptable to India. Subsequently, on 23 June, the Prime Minister of Pakistan addressed a letter to the Prime Minister of India affirming his readiness to meet with him during the summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation at Colombo, Sri Lanka, at the end of July. It is my understanding, based on subsequent indications by representatives of both Governments, that such a meeting is likely to materialize.

In paragraph 7 of resolution 1172 (1998), the Council called on India and Pakistan immediately to stop their nuclear weapons programmes and specified a number of steps to that effect. In this regard, India indicated, in a statement issued by Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee on 27 May 1998, that it would be

ready to enter into discussions with Pakistan and other countries on an agreement on the "no-first-use" of nuclear weapons.

In document S/1998/605, Pakistan recalled its proposal for a non-aggression agreement, on the basis of a just settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. It suggested that, "perhaps, as a first step, the two countries could (a) solemnly reaffirm their commitment to non-use of force as prescribed by the Charter of the United Nations; (b) undertake to create transparency in military preparations and (c) discuss further confidence-building measures, e.g. the creation of a 'risk reduction centre'." While adding that it had not "declared itself a 'Nuclear-Weapon State'", it indicated that it was prepared to enter into a bilateral and/or multilateral dialogue to evolve an agreement for the maintenance of strategic parity and stable deterrence between India and Pakistan, at an agreed level. It underlined that it would not accept a position of strategic inequality vis-à-vis India.

Pakistan also addressed the issue of a "conventional balance" between India and Pakistan, which it considers "a necessary complement for nuclear stabilization". It expressed interest in entering "into discussions bilaterally with India and/or together with the major powers to establish new confidence-building measures, 'command and control' and monitoring of implementation of confidence-building measures". It expected the international community, particularly the five permanent members of the Security Council, to persuade India to exercise restraint and to forego acquisition of sophisticated weapons systems which will further destabilize the situation.

On the issue of weaponization, Pakistan assumed that some weaponization had already occurred. It felt that the two countries should be encouraged to restrain their build-up of warheads to the minimum and refrain from deployment of missiles. It pointed out that it could "not accept a situation of inferiority in missile capabilities", but that it was prepared to discuss the issue of mutual restraint in the production and deployment of missiles.

Paragraph 7 of resolution 1172 (1998) also raised the issue of export policies. In this context, India has confirmed, in a statement issued by the Prime Minister on 27 May 1998, its commitment to continue to observe stringent export controls on nuclear and missile related technologies, as well as those relating to other weapons of mass destruction. For its part, Pakistan has declared that it has never and will not transfer sensitive technologies to other States or entities.

Regarding paragraph 13 of the resolution, India has reiterated its known position regarding the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It stated that India's becoming a nuclear-weapon State had been inevitable because the non-proliferation regime neither led to nuclear disarmament nor did it prevent proliferation in the region. It pointed out that it could not accept a flawed non-proliferation regime and appealed to the international community to join in re-examining the present international security regime, which remained committed to the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons. India also stressed that the regime must be comprehensive, universal and non-discriminatory and expressed support for the recent eight-nation declaration, "Towards a Nuclear-Weapon Free World: The Need for a New Agenda".

Pakistan has stated that, under the circumstances, it would have to rely on nuclear deterrence and stressed the importance of building comprehensive arrangements for peace and security with India, including a conventional arms balance and the resolution of the Kashmir dispute. It underlined, however, that it was in favour of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

India has recalled that its decision not to subscribe to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty had been approved by its Parliament in 1996. Its perception then was that subscribing to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty would severely limit its nuclear potential to an unacceptably low level. Its reservations deepened as the Treaty did not prove to carry forward the nuclear disarmament process.

Pakistan has stressed that "its position on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty will be shaped by an assessment and analysis of its security requirements in the context of the nuclear and conventional threat posed by India".

Concerning paragraph 14 of resolution 1172 (1998), both States have reiterated their readiness to participate in negotiations on a convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

In the framework of the Conference on Disarmament, members of the Group of Twenty-One, to which India and Pakistan belong, have proposed that negotiations on the fissile material cut-off treaty should be one element of broader negotiations on "nuclear disarmament", for example in an ad hoc committee dealing with (a) a convention committing all States to the elimination of nuclear weapons; (b) negotiations on the programme for nuclear disarmament; and (c) a convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other explosive devices.

India has also called for a global and comprehensive approach working towards adopting a nuclear weapons convention in the shortest possible time.

Pakistan has stressed that a convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other explosive devices should only be discussed in the Conference on Disarmament and supports the approach of the Group of Twenty-One. It has also sought clarification from the five permanent members of the Security Council and those interested in the convention on whether India would enter the talks as a nuclear or non-nuclear-weapon State, bearing in mind that obligations for the two categories of States would differ.

It is noted that the Conference on Disarmament, which concluded the second part of its 1998 session on 25 June 1998, has not been able to move forward on the issue of a fissile material cut-off. Positions among States remain divided over the issue. Most Western and Eastern European States wish to seen an immediate commencement of negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty in the Conference on Disarmament. Non-aligned countries maintain that the issue could be dealt with within the framework of an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/620
13 July 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and the statements of its President,

Welcoming the continued efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to restore peaceful and secure conditions in the country, to re-establish effective administration and the democratic process and to embark on the task of national reconciliation, reconstruction and rehabilitation,

Recognizing the important contribution of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in support of these objectives,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 9 June 1998 (S/1998/486 and Add.1),

Noting the objectives set by ECOWAS for its Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) as described in paragraph 17 of the report of Secretary-General,

Gravely concerned at the loss of life and immense suffering undergone by the people of Sierra Leone, including refugees and displaced persons, as a result of the continuing rebel attacks, and in particular at the plight of children affected by the conflict,

1. Condemns the continued resistance of remnants of the ousted junta and members of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) to the authority of the legitimate government and the violence they are perpetrating against the civilian population of Sierra Leone, and demands that they lay down their arms immediately;

2. Emphasizes the need to promote national reconciliation in Sierra Leone, encourages all parties in the country to work together towards this objective, and welcomes the assistance of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy in that regard;

3. Welcomes the proposal in the report of the Secretary-General of 9 June 1998 on the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL);

4. Notes that the Government of Sierra Leone has adopted a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan agreed with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and other donors;

5. Commends the positive role of ECOWAS and ECOMOG in their efforts to restore peace, security and stability throughout the country at the request of the Government of Sierra Leone, and notes the role of ECOMOG in assisting the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan adopted by the Government of Sierra Leone, including the provision of security and responsibility for arms collection and destruction;

6. Decides to establish UNOMSIL for an initial period of six months until 13 January 1999, and further decides that it shall include up to 70 military observers as well as a small medical unit, with the necessary equipment and civilian support staff, with the following mandate:

(a) To monitor the military and security situation in the country as a whole, as security conditions permit, and to provide the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with regular information thereon in particular with a view to determining when conditions are sufficiently secure to allow subsequent deployments of military observers beyond the first phase described in paragraph 7 below;

(b) To monitor the disarmament and demobilization of former combatants concentrated in secure areas of the country, including monitoring of the role of ECOMOG in the provision of security and in the collection and destruction of arms in those secure areas;

(c) To assist in monitoring respect for international humanitarian law, including at disarmament and demobilization sites, where security conditions permit;

(d) To monitor the voluntary disarmament and demobilization of members of the Civil Defence Forces (CDF), as security conditions permit;

7. Decides further that the elements of UNOMSIL referred to in paragraph 6 above shall be deployed as outlined in the Secretary-General's report, with approximately 40 military observers deployed in the first phase to ECOMOG-secured areas, and that subsequent deployments shall take place as soon as security conditions permit, and subject to progress on the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan and the availability of the necessary equipment and resources;

8. Decides further that UNOMSIL shall be led by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, who will be designated Special Representative for Sierra Leone, that UNOMSIL shall subsume the office of the Special Envoy and its civilian staff, and that the augmented civilian staff, as recommended by the

Secretary-General in paragraphs 74 and 75 of his report, shall perform, inter alia, the following tasks:

(a) To advise, in coordination with other international efforts, the Government of Sierra Leone and local police officials on police practice, training, re-equipment and recruitment, in particular on the need to respect internationally accepted standards of policing in democratic societies, to advise on the planning of the reform and restructuring of the Sierra Leone police force, and to monitor progress in that regard;

(b) To report on violations of international humanitarian law and human rights in Sierra Leone, and, in consultation with the relevant United Nations agencies, to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in its efforts to address the country's human rights needs;

9. Welcomes the commitment of ECOMOG to ensure the security of United Nations personnel, and in this regard welcomes also the intention of the Secretary-General to establish security arrangements for United Nations personnel with the Chairman of ECOWAS and to conclude a status of mission agreement with Government of Sierra Leone;

10. Decides that the elements of UNOMSIL referred to in paragraph 6 above shall be deployed when the Secretary-General informs the Council that security arrangements and the status of mission agreement have been concluded, and further decides to keep the deployment of UNOMSIL under review in the light of the prevailing security conditions;

11. Stresses the need for full cooperation and close coordination between UNOMSIL and ECOMOG in their respective operational activities;

12. Demands that all factions and forces in Sierra Leone strictly respect the status of UNOMSIL personnel, as well as organizations and agencies delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Sierra Leone, and that they respect human rights and abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

13. Expresses its serious concern at the reports of cross-border arms flows and support to the rebels in Sierra Leone, welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General, as indicated in his report, to pursue with all parties concerned steps to eliminate these activities, and in that regard reaffirms the obligation of all States to comply strictly with the terms of the embargo on the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to Sierra Leone imposed by resolution 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998, and to bring all instances of violations of the arms embargo before the Committee established by resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997;

14. Welcomes the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to coordinate an effective national response to the needs of children affected by armed conflict, and the recommendation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict that Sierra Leone be made one of the pilot projects for a more concerted and effective response to the needs of children in the context of post-conflict peace-building;

15. Further welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to convene a high-level conference to mobilize assistance for peacekeeping activities, emergency and humanitarian needs and reconstruction and rehabilitation in Sierra Leone;

16. Reiterates its urgent appeal to States to make contributions to the Trust Fund which has been established to support peacekeeping and related activities in Sierra Leone, to provide technical and logistical support to assist ECOMOG to carry out its peacekeeping role, and to help facilitate other ECOWAS member States to provide additional troops to strengthen the deployment of ECOMOG in Sierra Leone;

17. Urges all States and international organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to Sierra Leone, in response to the consolidated inter-agency appeal launched on 24 June 1998;

18. Encourages all States and international organizations to assist and participate in the longer term tasks of reconstruction and economic and social recovery and development in Sierra Leone;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit an initial report to the Council within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution and every 60 days thereafter on the deployment of UNOMSIL and on the progress of UNOMSIL in carrying out its mandate, and also to inform the Council on plans for the later phases of the deployment of UNOMSIL when security conditions permit these to be implemented;

20. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED
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Security Council

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9 July 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 8 July 1998 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations stating that Mr. Anatoli D. Viktorov and Mr. Vladimir F. Zaemsky have been appointed alternate representatives of the Russian Federation on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this note verbale constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/52/976
S/1998/622
9 July 1998

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 61
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 8 July 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 2 July 1998 (A/52/971-S/1998/619), I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and of the flight information region of Nicosia by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 3 July 1998, only three days after the violations mentioned in my last letter.

On that day, 28 military aircraft and one military helicopter of the Turkish Air Force entered the Nicosia flight information region, in violation of international air traffic regulations, flying over the area of Rizokarpaso and thus violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

The aircraft in question were 12 F-16, 11 F-5, 3 C-130, 2 C-160 and 1 C-650.

As stated in my previous letters, such unauthorized intrusions into the Nicosia flight information region and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus are in violation of international air traffic rules. At the same time, they are in contravention of the provisions of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, which state that such overflights increase political tension on the island and undermine efforts towards achieving a final settlement.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to protest strongly against these new provocative acts by Turkey, a member State of the United Nations, against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. These acts are in complete disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus.

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I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotirios ZACHAROS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1998/623
9 July 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 30 JUNE 1998 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to draw to your attention the statement issued on 25 June 1998 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on Cambodia (copies of which are annexed hereto in English and in French).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Stephen GOMERSALL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom to the United Nations

98-19979 (E) 090798 090798

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Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement issued in Brussels on 25 June 1998 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on Cambodia

The European Union places great importance on free and fair elections in Cambodia on 26 July 1998. It has demonstrated its commitment to democracy in Cambodia with an eleven million dollar package of electoral assistance.

Much of that assistance has focused on creating the conditions under which free and fair elections will be possible. The Union is encouraged by the successful conclusion of the European Union-funded voter registration programme and by the peaceful campaigning of political parties throughout the country.

Now, at the start of the official campaign period, the European Union urges the Cambodian Government to continue to improve the situation by further promoting a political climate conducive to free and fair elections. It is particularly concerned at the extrajudicial killings and other human rights abuses and urges the Cambodian Government to investigate these crimes as a matter of priority and to bring those responsible to justice. The European Union further encourages the Cambodian Government to prevent any form of political intimidation, violence or malpractice in the election process and to ensure that opposition leaders and their parties are given fair access to the media.

The European Union strongly urges the National Election Commission to act at all times in an independent manner and actively to promote voter education emphasizing in particular the secrecy of voting, and to reinforce confidence in the integrity of the ballot process.

The European Union encourages all political parties, for their part, to work together to resolve outstanding issues. The Union places great importance on the full participation of all political parties in the elections. The European Union has taken note with appreciation of the statement of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk that all Cambodians should vote according to their personal preferences.

The European Union will be sending a team of more than one hundred short-term election monitors to supplement the team of long-term monitors already in Cambodia. The Union is confident that this team, working closely with the United Nations and with monitors from other countries and organizations will be able to assess the freedom and fairness of the 26 July elections. The Union attaches the utmost importance to the security of all international observers. It is the responsibility of the Royal Cambodian Government to ensure the safety of all international observers at all times during their mandate.

The European Union believes that successful elections would mark an important step in Cambodia's political and economic development.

The countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic and Cyprus, associated to the European Union and the European Free Trade Association countries, members of the European Economic Area align themselves with this declaration.

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NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/1998/624
9 July 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 30 JUNE 1998 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to draw to your attention the statement issued on 26 June 1998 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on Burundi (copies of which are annexed hereto, in English and in French).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Stephen GOMERSALL
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom to the
United Nations

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Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement issued in Brussels on 26 June 1998 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on Burundi

The European Union welcomes the progress achieved at the first session of the Burundi peace talks conducted from 15 to 21 June 1998 in Arusha, Tanzania, and the commitment made by all parties represented at the talks to engage in serious negotiations with the aim of resolving the conflict in Burundi.

The Union welcomes the unanimous adoption by the parties of a declaration which includes a commitment to resolve the crisis by peaceful means and to put an end to all forms of violence. The Union calls on all armed parties to honour the commitment to suspend hostilities by 20 July 1998 at the latest.

The European Union strongly encourages all parties to return to the negotiating table on 20 July, ready to start a second round of negotiations in the spirit of goodwill and commitment to the dialogue indicated by their declaration. The Union will continue to support the peace process and the efforts of former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to bring about a durable solution to the Burundi crisis.

The Central and Eastern European countries and Cyprus associated with the European Union and the European Free Trade Association countries, members of the European Economic Area align themselves with this declaration.

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NATIONS

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S/1998/625
9 July 1998
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LETTER DATED 30 JUNE 1998 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to draw to your attention the statement issued on 29 June 1998 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the death of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to Angola (copies of which are annexed hereto, in English and in French).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Stephen GOMERSALL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom to the United Nations

98-19991 (E) 090798 090798

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Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement issued in Luxembourg on 29 June 1998 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the death of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to Angola

The European Union was shocked and deeply saddened to learn of the death of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to Angola, Maître Alioune Blondin Beye, with five of his colleagues and two pilots, in an air crash near Abidjan on 26 June 1998.

The European Union pays tribute to Maître Beye's determination and ceaseless efforts over the last five years to bring about a peaceful solution to the Angolan conflict.

The European Union hopes that the death of Maître Beye will spur the Angolan Government and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) to early completion of the Lusaka Protocol. A fitting memorial to Maître Beye would be a genuine and lasting peace in Angola.

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NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/1998/626
10 July 1998

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 61
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 8 July 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 7 July 1998 addressed to you by Mr. Aytug Plumer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Volkan VURAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 7 July 1998 from Mr. Aytug Plumer addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letters dated 23 and 29 June 1998 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations which contain allegations on "violations of the airspace of the Republic" (A/52/966-S/1998/560 and A/52/972-S/1998/586, respectively).

I recall that similar allegations of so-called airspace violations were rejected in toto in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 28 May 1998 (A/52/927-S/1998/445). Since the present allegations are no different than the preceding ones, they do not merit a detailed reply. I wish to reiterate, however, that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State over which the usurper Greek Cypriot regime in the south has no jurisdiction or nay right of say whatsoever.

These baseless charges put forward by the Greek Cypriot administration are aimed at diverting attention from its ongoing policy of escalation on the island. It will be recalled that on 16 June 1998 the Greek Cypriot administration brought the situation on the island to the threshold of a crisis by allowing the landing of Greek military aircraft at the newly constructed Paphos military airbase in South Cyprus. This is the first time that Greek military aircraft have been deployed in South Cyprus outside of a military exercise and, when viewed in conjunction with the planned deployment of the S-300 missile system and the construction of a naval base in South Cyprus, it constitutes a blatant effort by the Greek-Greek Cypriot front to alter the military balance on the island. It has long become clear that this is indeed the objective behind the "joint military doctrine" being implemented by the Greek Cypriot administration and Greece since 1993.

The remarks made by the President of Greece, Constantinos Stephanopoulos, during his four-day official visit to South Cyprus from 25 to 28 June 1998 to the effect that "Cyprus itself is Greece" (Greek Cypriot press of 26 June 1998) sheds light on the true political and military objectives of the Greek-Greek Cypriot front. Mr. Stephanopoulos made no secret of the fact that an important aspect of his visit to the island was "to examine the possibility of qualitative improvements" in the "joint military doctrine" being implemented between the Greek Cypriot administration and Greece (Greek Cypriot daily, Cyprus Mail, of 26 June 1998).

Meanwhile, in the Greek Cypriot daily Filelefttheros of 1 July 1998, it is reported that the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, has urged the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives to proceed speedily with the enactment of necessary legislation to increase taxes in order to raise the contribution to the so-called "defence" fund. Mr. Clerides' sense of urgency about this matter is not surprising given the staggering proportions of the Greek Cypriot militarization programme. In this regard, in the 5 July 1998 edition of

Fileleftheros, it is reported that the Greek Defence Minister, Mr. Tsohatzopoulos, will be visiting South Cyprus on 20 July 1998 and will be bringing with him the message that Greece will extend substantial financial support for joint short-term military projects in South Cyprus. Reportedly, Mr. Tsohatzopoulos's priority at this juncture is the completion of the naval base being constructed in Zyghi, South Cyprus, for use by the Greek navy.

It is high time that all parties interested in a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus dispute urgently draw the attention of the Greek Cypriot side to the dangers inherent in its reckless policy of escalation and tension on the island. As a result of the inability of the Greek Cypriot side to come to terms with the realities on the island and its obsessive efforts to impose its political will at all costs, the prospects of a peaceful settlement in Cyprus are diminishing.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

Aytuğ Plumer
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1998/627
9 July 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 JULY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the original of the letter dated 9 July 1998, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Blagoj Handziski, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia, concerning the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force. I should be grateful if you would bring the contents of this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Naste CALOVSKI
Ambassador

98-20033 (E) 100798

Annex

Letter dated 9 July 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General

As you know, during the time you prepared each of your reports to the Security Council on the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) in the Republic of Macedonia, I used to acquaint you, in writing, with the position of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, as a host country. Considering that in paragraph 25 of your last report, you committed yourself, should the Security Council so wish, to making specific proposals for the possible reinforcement of its military potential, this time also, I would like to acquaint you with the position of my Government.

Firstly, in my letter of 17 May 1998, I gave a number of reasons why we requested the continuation of the UNPREDEP mission beyond 31 August 1998.

Secondly, I acquainted you with the reasons why we expected the Security Council to adopt a resolution extending the mission for six months under the same mandate, structure and proportions.

Considering the further deterioration of the situation to the north of our borders, I would like to remind you that we have endorsed the option of an eventual increase in the military component, in cooperation with, and upon the agreement of the authorities of the Republic of Macedonia, maintaining the same mandate, structure and proportion.

I would also like to inform you that your deliberations on reinforcing the Civilian Police with an additional 20 civilian policemen, in cooperation with, and upon the agreement of the authorities of the Republic of Macedonia, could be successful and could contribute to more efficient monitoring.

Hoping that the Security Council will very soon adopt a resolution, that will reflect our aforementioned position, I would like to assure you of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Blagoj HANDZISKI

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/628
10 July 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 JULY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ERITREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you a statement issued on 10 July 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea concerning the alarming statements of the Ethiopian Prime Minister concerning the expulsion of Eritrean civilians from Ethiopia.

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Haile MENKERIOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-20189 (E) 100798

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Annex

Statement issued on 10 July 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea

Ethiopian Prime Minister 'Justifies' mass expulsion of Eritrean civilians

Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia said yesterday that his Government 'has the unrestricted right to expel any foreigner from the country for any reason whatsoever'. In an interview on Ethiopian television, the Ethiopian Prime Minister said, 'Any foreigner, whether Eritrean, Japanese, etc., lives in Ethiopia because of the good will of the Ethiopian Government. If the Ethiopian Government says 'Go, because we don't like the colour of your eyes', they have to leave'.

In a bid to justify this alarming and extremist statement, unbecoming to any Head of Government, Prime Minister Meles said expelling foreign citizens was the 'unrestricted right' of any State and was not 'linked in any way with the issue of human rights'. He further revealed that any criticism, like that of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mrs. Mary Robinson, would not deter Ethiopia from expelling Eritreans.

As the Prime Minister spoke on television, the Government of Ethiopia started a new wave of massive arrests of Eritreans from Ethiopia. Hundreds of Eritreans were arrested yesterday night and today. These include the families of Eritreans who have already been deported to Eritrea. Previously, the Government of Ethiopia had said that the families of those deported could stay in Ethiopia if they wished. Now, however, they are being arrested, many separated from their under-age children, and left with no one to look after their property.

To date over six thousand Eritreans have arrived in Eritrea after having been deported from Ethiopia. Almost all are permanent residents who have lived in Ethiopia for decades. Many are Ethiopian citizens who were expelled because of their ethnic origin.